The gstat Package

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Title geostatistical modelling, prediction and simulation

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Description variogram modelling; simple, ordinary and universal point or block (co)kriging, sequential Gaussian or indicator (co)simulation;

Depends R (>= 2.0.0), methods, sp (>= 0.9-10)

Imports lattice

Suggests rgdal (>= 0.5.2), fields

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URL http://www.gstat.org/

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`coalash` *Coal ash samples from a mine in Pennsylvania*

Description

Data obtained from Gomez and Hazen (1970, Tables 19 and 20) on coal ash for the Robena Mine Property in Greene County Pennsylvania.

Usage

```
data(coalash)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

x a numeric vector; x-coordinate; reference unknown

y a numeric vector; x-coordinate; reference unknown

coalash the target variable

Note

data are also present in package fields, as coalash.

Author(s)

unknown; R version prepared by Edzer Pebesma; data obtained from http://www.stat.uiowa.edu/~dzimmer/spatialstats/, Dale Zimmerman's course page

References

N.A.C. Cressie, 1993, Statistics for Spatial Data, Wiley.

Gomez, M. and Hazen, K. (1970). Evaluating sulfur and ash distribution in coal seems by statistical response surface regression analysis. U.S. Bureau of Mines Report RI 7377.

see also fields manual: http://www.image.ucar.edu/GSP/Software/Fields/fields.manual.coalashEX.Krig.shtml

Examples

```
data(coalash)
summary(coalash)
```

`fit.lmc` *Fit a Linear Model of Coregionalization to a Multivariable Sample Variogram*

Description

Fit a Linear Model of Coregionalization to a Multivariable Sample Variogram; in case of a single variogram model (i.e., no nugget) this is equivalent to Intrinsic Correlation

Usage

```
fit.lmc(v, g, model, fit.ranges = FALSE, fit.lmc = !fit.ranges,
correct.diagonal = 1.0, ...)
```

Arguments

`v`	multivariable sample variogram, output of variogram
`g`	gstat object, output of gstat
`model`	variogram model, output of vgm; if supplied this value is used as initial value for each fit
`fit.ranges`	logical; determines whether the range coefficients (excluding that of the nugget component) should be fitted; or logical vector: determines for each range parameter of the variogram model whether it should be fitted or fixed.
`fit.lmc`	logical; if TRUE, each coefficient matrices of partial sills is guaranteed to be positive definite
`correct.diagonal`	multiplicative correction factor to be applied to partial sills of direct variograms only; the default value, 1.0, does not correct. If you encounter problems with singular covariance matrices during cokriging or cosimulation, you may want to try to increase this to e.g. 1.01
`...`	parameters that get passed to fit.variogram

Value

returns an object of class `gstat`, with fitted variograms;

Note

This function does not use the iterative procedure proposed by M. Goulard and M. Voltz (Math. Geol., 24(3): 269-286; reproduced in Goovaerts' 1997 book) but uses simply two steps: first, each variogram model is fitted to a direct or cross variogram; next each of the partial sill coefficient matrices is approached by its in least squares sense closest positive definite matrices (by setting any negative eigenvalues to zero).

The argument `correct.diagonal` was introduced by experience: by zeroing the negative eigenvalues for fitting positive definite partial sill matrices, apparently still perfect correlation may result, leading to singular cokriging/cosimulation matrices. If someone knows of a more elegant way to get around this, please let me know.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org/

See Also

variogram, vgm, fit.variogram, `demo(cokriging)`

---

fit.variogram *Fit a Variogram Model to a Sample Variogram*

Description

Fit ranges and/or sills from a simple or nested variogram model to a sample variogram

Usage

```
fit.variogram(object, model, fit.sills = TRUE, fit.ranges = TRUE,
        fit.method = 7, debug.level = 1, warn.if.neg = FALSE )
```

Arguments

`object`	sample variogram, output of variogram
`model`	variogram model, output of vgm
`fit.sills`	logical; determines whether the partial sill coefficients (including nugget variance) should be fitted; or logical vector: determines for each partial sill parameter whether it should be fitted or fixed.

`fit.ranges`	logical; determines whether the range coefficients (excluding that of the nugget component) should be fitted; or logical vector: determines for each range parameter whether it should be fitted or fixed.
`fit.method`	fitting method, used by gstat. The default method uses weights N_h/h^2 with N_h the number of point pairs and h the distance. This criterion is not supported by theory, but by practice. For other values of `fit.method`, see table 4.2 in the gstat manual.
`debug.level`	integer; set gstat internal debug level
`warn.if.neg`	logical; if TRUE a warning is issued whenever a sill value of a direct variogram becomes negative

Value

returns a fitted variogram model (of class `variogram.model`).

This is a data.frame has two attributes: (i) `singular` a logical attribute that indicates whether the non-linear fit converged, or ended in a singularity, and (ii) `SSErr` a numerical attribute with the (weighted) sum of squared errors of the fitted model. See Notes below.

Note

If fitting the range(s) is part of the job of this function, the results may well depend on the starting values, given in argument `model`. This is nothing new, but generally true for non-linear regression problems. This function uses the internal gstat (C) code, which interates over (a) a direct (least squares) fit of the partial sills and (b) an iterated search, using gradients, for the optimal range value(s), until convergence of after a combined step ((a) and (b)) is reached.

If for a direct (i.e. not a cross) variogram a sill parameter (partial sill or nugget) becomes negative, fit.variogram is called again with this parameter set to zero, and with a FALSE flag to further fit this sill. This implies that once at the search space boundary, a sill value does not never away from it.

On singular model fits: If your variogram turns out to be a flat, horizontal or sloping line, then fitting a three parameter model such as the exponential or spherical with nugget is a bit heavy: there's an infinite number of possible combinations of sill and range (both very large) to fit to a sloping line. In this case, the returned, singular model may still be useful: just try and plot it. Gstat converges when the parameter values stabilize, and this may not be the case. Another case of singular model fits happens when a model that reaches the sill (such as the spherical) is fit with a nugget, and the range parameter starts, or converges to a value smaller than the distance of the second sample variogram estimate. In this case, again, an infinite number of possibilities occur essentially for fitting a line through a single (first sample variogram) point. In both cases, fixing one or more of the variogram model parameters may help you out.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org/

Pebesma, E.J., 2004. Multivariable geostatistics in S: the gstat package. Computers & Geosciences, 30: 683-691.

See Also

variogram, vgm

Examples

```
data(meuse)
vgm1 <- variogram(log(zinc)~1, ~x+y, meuse)
fit.variogram(vgm1, vgm(1,"Sph",300,1))
```

`fit.variogram.reml` *REML Fit Direct Variogram Partial Sills to Data*

Description

Fit Variogram Sills to Data, using REML (only for direct variograms; not for cross variograms)

Usage

```
fit.variogram.reml(formula, locations, data, model, debug.level = 1, set, degree =
```

Arguments

`formula`	formula defining the response vector and (possible) regressors; in case of absence of regressors, use e.g. `z~1`
`locations`	spatial data locations; a formula with the coordinate variables in the right hand (dependent variable) side.
`data`	data frame where the names in formula and locations are to be found
`model`	variogram model to be fitted, output of `vgm`
`debug.level`	debug level; set to 65 to see the iteration trace and log likelyhood
`set`	additional options that can be set; use `set=list(iter=100)` to set the max. number of iterations to 100.
`degree`	order of trend surface in the location, between 0 and 3

Value

an object of class "variogram.model"; see fit.variogram

Note

This implementation only uses REML fitting of sill parameters. For each iteration, an $n \times n$ matrix is inverted, with n the number of observations, so for large data sets this method becomes rather, ehm, demanding. I guess there is much more to likelyhood variogram fitting in package `geoR`, and probably also in `nlme`.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

Christensen, R. Linear models for multivariate, Time Series, and Spatial Data, Springer, NY, 1991.

Kitanidis, P., Minimum-Variance Quadratic Estimation of Covariances of Regionalized Variables, Mathematical Geology 17 (2), 195–208, 1985

See Also

fit.variogram,

Examples

```
data(meuse)
fit.variogram.reml(log(zinc)~1, ~x+y, meuse, model = vgm(1, "Sph", 900,1))
```

---

fulmar *Fulmaris glacialis data*

Description

Airborne counts of Fulmaris glacialis during the Aug/Sept 1998 and 1999 flights on the Netherlands part of the North Sea (NCP).

Usage

```
data(fulmar)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

year year of measurement: 1998 or 1999

x x-coordinate in UTM31

y y-coordinate in UTM31

depth sea water depth, in m

coast distance to coast, in m

fulmar observed density (number of birds per square km)

Author(s)

Dutch National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management (RIKZ), http://www.rikz.nl/

See Also

ncp.grid

Examples

```
data(fulmar)
summary(fulmar)
```

`get.contr` *Calculate contrasts from multivariable predictions*

Description

Given multivariable predictions and prediction (co)variances, calculate contrasts and their (co)variance

Usage

```
get.contr(data, gstat.object, X, ids = names(gstat.object$data))
```

Arguments

`data`	data frame, output of predict.gstat
`gstat.object`	object of class `gstat`, used to extract ids; may be missing if `ids` is used
`X`	contrast vector or matrix; the number of variables in `gstat.object` should equal the number of elements in `X` if `X` is a vector, or the number of rows in `X` if `X` is a matrix.
`ids`	character vector with (selection of) id names, present in data

Details

From data, we can extract the $(n \times 1)$ vector with multivariable predictions, say y, and its $(n \times n)$ covariance matrix V. Given a contrast matrix in X, this function computes the contrast vector is $C = X'y$ and $Var(C) = X'VX$.

Value

a data frame containing for each row in `data` the generalized least squares estimates (named beta.1, beta.2, ...), their variances (named var.beta.1, var.beta.2, ...) and covariances (named cov.beta.1.2, cov.beta.1.3, ...)

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org/

See Also

predict.gstat

`gstat-internal` *Gstat Internal Functions*

Description

gstat internal functions

Note

these functions are not meant to be called by users directly

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

`gstat` *Create gstat objects, or subset it*

Description

Function that creates gstat objects; objects that hold all the information necessary for univariate or multivariate geostatistical prediction (simple, ordinary or universal (co)kriging), or its conditional or unconditional Gaussian or indicator simulation equivalents. Multivariate gstat object can be subsetted.

Usage

```
gstat(g, id, formula, locations, data, model = NULL, beta, nmax = Inf,
        nmin = 0, maxdist = Inf, dummy = FALSE, set, fill.all = FALSE,
        fill.cross = TRUE, variance = "identity", weights = NULL, merge,
        degree = 0)
## S3 method for class 'gstat':
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

g	gstat object to append to; if missing, a new gstat object is created
id	identifier of new variable; if missing, varn is used with n the number for this variable. If a cross variogram is entered, id should be a vector with the two id values , e.g. c("zn", "cd"), further only supplying arguments g and model. It is advisable not to use expressions, such as log(zinc), as identifiers, as this may lead to complications later on.
formula	formula that defines the dependent variable as a linear model of independent variables; suppose the dependent variable has name z, for ordinary and simple kriging use the formula z~1; for simple kriging also define beta (see below); for universal kriging, suppose z is linearly dependent on x and y, use the formula z~x+y
locations	formula with only independent variables that define the spatial data locations (coordinates), e.g. ~x+y; if data has a coordinates method to extract its coordinates this argument can be ignored (see package sp for classes for point or grid data).
data	data frame; contains the dependent variable, independent variables, and locations.
model	variogram model for this id; defined by a call to vgm; see argument id to see how cross variograms are entered
beta	only for simple kriging (and simulation based on simple kriging); vector with the trend coefficients (including intercept); if no independent variables are defined the model only contains an intercept and this should be the simple kriging mean
nmax	for local kriging: the number of nearest observations that should be used for a kriging prediction or simulation, where nearest is defined in terms of the space of the spatial locations
nmin	for local kriging: if the number of nearest observations within distance maxdist is less than nmin, a missing value will be generated; see maxdist
maxdist	for local kriging: only observations within a distance of maxdist from the prediction location are used for prediction or simulation; if combined with nmax, both criteria apply
dummy	logical; if TRUE, consider this data as a dummy variable (only necessary for unconditional simulation)
set	named list with optional parameters to be passed to gstat (only set commands of gstat are allowed, and not all of them may be relevant; see the manual for gstat stand-alone, URL below)
x	gstat object to print
fill.all	logical; if TRUE, fill all of the direct variogram and, depending on the value of fill.cross also all cross variogram model slots in g with the given variogram model
fill.cross	logical; if TRUE, fill all of the cross variograms, if FALSE fill only all direct variogram model slots in g with the given variogram model (only if fill.all is used)

variance	character; variance function to transform to non-stationary covariances; "identity" does not transform, other options are "mu" (Poisson) and "mu(1-mu)" (binomial)
weights	numeric vector; if present, covariates are present, and variograms are missing weights are passed to OLS prediction routines; if variograms are given, weights should be 1/variance, where variance specifies location-specific measurement error as in Delhomme, J.P. Kriging in the hydrosciences. Advances in Water Resources, 1(5):251-266, 1978; see also the section Kriging with known measurement errors in the gstat user's manual, URL see below.
merge	either character vector of length 2, indicating two ids that share a common mean; the more general gstat merging of any two coefficients across variables is obtained when a list is passed, with each element a character vector of length 4, in the form `c("id1", 1,"id2", 2)`. This merges the first parameter for variable `id1` to the second of variable `id2`.
degree	order of trend surface in the location, between 0 and 3
...	arguments that are passed to the printing of variogram models only

Details

to print the full contents of the object `g` returned, use `as.list(g)` or `print.default(g)`

Value

an object of class `gstat`, which inherits from `list`. Its components are:

data	list; each element is a list with the `formula`, `locations`, `data`, `nvars`, `beta`, etc., for a variable
model	list; each element contains a variogram model; names are those of the elements of `data`; cross variograms have names of the pairs of data elements, separated by a `.` (e.g.: `var1.var2`
set	list; named list, corresponding to set `name=value`; gstat commands (look up the set command in the gstat manual for a full list)

Note

The function currently copies the data objects into the gstat object, so this may become a large object. I would like to copy only the name of the data frame, but could not get this to work. Any help is appreciated.

Subsetting (see examples) is done using the `id`'s of the variables, or using numeric subsets. Subsetted gstat objects only contain cross variograms if (i) the original gstat object contained them and (ii) the order of the subset indexes increases, numerically, or given the order they have in the gstat object.

The merge item may seem obscure. Still, for colocated cokriging, it is needed. See texts by Goovaerts, Wackernagel, Chiles and Delfiner, or look for standardised ordinary kriging in the 1992 Deutsch and Journel or Isaaks and Srivastava. In these cases, two variables share a common mean parameter. Gstat generalises this case: any two variables may share any of the regression coefficients; allowing for instance analysis of covariance models, when variograms left out (see e.g. R.

Christensen's "Plane answers" book on linear models. The tests directory of the package contains examples in file merge.R.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org/

Pebesma, E.J., 2004. Multivariable geostatistics in S: the gstat package. Computers & Geosciences, 30: 683-691.

See Also

predict.gstat, krige

Examples

```
data(meuse)
# let's do some manual fitting of two direct variograms and a cross variogram
g <- gstat(id = "ln.zinc", formula = log(zinc)~1, locations = ~x+y,
        data = meuse)
g <- gstat(g, id = "ln.lead", formula = log(lead)~1, locations = ~x+y,
        data = meuse)
# examine variograms and cross variogram:
plot(variogram(g))
# enter direct variograms:
g <- gstat(g, id = "ln.zinc", model = vgm(.55, "Sph", 900, .05))
g <- gstat(g, id = "ln.lead", model = vgm(.55, "Sph", 900, .05))
# enter cross variogram:
g <- gstat(g, id = c("ln.zinc", "ln.lead"), model = vgm(.47, "Sph", 900, .03))
# examine fit:
plot(variogram(g), model = g$model, main = "models fitted by eye")
# see also demo(cokriging) for a more efficient approach
g["ln.zinc"]
g["ln.lead"]
g[c("ln.zinc", "ln.lead")]
g[1]
g[2]

# Inverse distance interpolation with inverse distance power set to .5:
# (kriging variants need a variogram model to be specified)
data(meuse)
data(meuse.grid)
meuse.gstat <- gstat(id = "zinc", formula = zinc ~ 1, locations = ~ x + y,
        data = meuse, nmax = 7, set = list(idp = .5))
meuse.gstat
z <- predict(meuse.gstat, meuse.grid)
library(lattice) # for levelplot
levelplot(zinc.pred~x+y, z, aspect = "iso")
# see demo(cokriging) and demo(examples) for further examples,
```

```
# and the manuals for predict.gstat and image
```

`hscat` *Produce h-scatterplot*

Description

Produces h-scatterplots, where point pairs having specific separation distances are plotted. This function is a wrapper around xyplot.

Usage

```
hscat(formula, data, breaks, pch = 3, cex = .6, ...)
```

Arguments

`formula`	specifies the dependent variable
`data`	data where the variable in formula is resolved
`breaks`	distance class boundaries
`pch`	plotting symbol
`cex`	plotting symbol size
`...`	plotting parameters, passed to xyplot

Value

an object of class trellis; normally the h scatter plot

Note

Data pairs are plotted once, so the h-scatterplot are not symmetric.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org/

Pebesma, E.J., 2004. Multivariable geostatistics in S: the gstat package. Computers & Geosciences, 30: 683-691.

Examples

```
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) = ~x+y
hscat(log(zinc)~1, meuse, c(0, 80, 120, 250, 500, 1000))
```

`image` *Image Gridded Coordinates in Data Frame*

Description

Image gridded data, held in a data frame, keeping the right aspect ratio for axes, and the right cell shape

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame':
image(x, zcol = 3, xcol = 1, ycol = 2, asp = 1, ...)
xyz2img(xyz, zcol = 3, xcol = 1, ycol = 2, tolerance = 10 * .Machine$double.eps)
```

Arguments

`x`	data frame (or matrix) with x-coordinate, y-coordinate, and z-coordinate in its columns
`zcol`	column number or name of z-variable
`xcol`	column number or name of x-coordinate
`ycol`	column number or name of y-coordinate
`asp`	aspect ratio for the x and y axes
`...`	arguments, passed to image.default
`xyz`	data frame (same as `x`)
`tolerance`	maximum allowed deviation for coordinats from being exactly on a regularly spaced grid

Value

image.data.frame plots an image from gridded data, organized in arbritrary order, in a data frame. It uses xyz2img and image.default for this. In the S-Plus version, xyz2img tries to make an image object with a size such that it will plot with an equal aspect ratio; for the R version, image.data.frame uses the `asp=1` argument to guarantee this.

xyz2img returns a list with components: `z`, a matrix containing the z-values; `x`, the increasing coordinates of the rows of `z`; `y`, the increasing coordinates of the columns of `z`. This list is suitable input to image.default.

Note

I wrote this function before I found out about `levelplot`, a Lattice/Trellis function that lets you control the aspect ratio by the `aspect` argument, and that automatically draws a legend, and therefore I now prefer levelplot over `image`. Plotting points on a levelplots is probably done with providing a panel function and using `lpoints`.

(for S-Plus only –) it is hard (if not impossible) to get exactly right cell shapes (e.g., square for a square grid) without altering the size of the plotting region, but this function tries hard to do

so by extending the image to plot in either x- or y-direction. The larger the grid, the better the approximation. Geographically correct images can be obtained by modifiying `par("pin")`. Read the examples, image a 2 x 2 grid, and play with `par("pin")` if you want to learn more about this.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

Examples

```
data(meuse)
data(meuse.grid)
g <- gstat(formula=log(zinc)~1,locations=~x+y,data=meuse,model=vgm(1,"Exp",300))
x <- predict(g, meuse.grid)
image(x, 4, main="kriging variance and data points")
points(meuse$x, meuse$y, pch = "+")
# non-square cell test:
image(x[((x$y - 20) %% 80) == 0,], main = "40 x 80 cells")
image(x[((x$x - 20) %% 80) == 0,], main = "80 x 40 cells")
# the following works for square cells only:
oldpin <- par("pin")
ratio <- length(unique(x$x))/length(unique(x$y))
par(pin = c(oldpin[2]*ratio,oldpin[2]))
image(x, main="Exactly square cells, using par(pin)")
par(pin = oldpin)
library(lattice)
levelplot(var1.var~x+y, x, aspect = "iso", main = "kriging variance")
```

`jura` *Jura data set*

Description

The jura data set from Pierre Goovaerts book (see references below). It contains four data.frames: prediction.dat, validation.dat and transect.dat and juragrid.dat, and three data.frames with consistently coded land use and rock type factors. The examples below show how to transform these into spatial (sp) objects.

Usage

```
data(jura)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Xloc see book

Yloc see book

Landuse see book and below

Rock see book and below

Cd see book

Co see book

Cr see book

Cu see book

Ni see book

Pb see book

Zn see book

Note

The points data sets were obtained from http://home.comcast.net/~goovaerts/book.html, the grid data were kindly provided by Pierre Goovaerts.

Rock Types: 1: Argovian, 2: Kimmeridgian, 3: Sequanian, 4: Portlandian, 5: Quaternary.

Land uses: 1: Forest, 2: Pasture (Weide(land), Wiese, Grasland), 3: Meadow (Wiese, Flur, Matte, Anger), 4: Tillage (Ackerland, bestelltes Land)

Points 22 and 100 in the validation set (`validation.dat[c(22,100),]`) seem not to lie exactly on the grid origininally intended, but are kept as such to be consistent with the book.

Author(s)

Data preparation by David Rossiter (rossiter@itc.nl) and Edzer Pebesma

References

Goovaerts, P. 1997. Geostatistics for Natural Resources Evaluation. Oxford Univ. Press, New-York, 483 p. Appendix C describes (and gives) the Jura data set.

Atteia, O., Dubois, J.-P., Webster, R., 1994, Geostatistical analysis of soil contamination in the Swiss Jura: Environmental Pollution 86, 315-327

Webster, R., Atteia, O., Dubois, J.-P., 1994, Coregionalization of trace metals in the soil in the Swiss Jura: European Journal of Soil Science 45, 205-218

Examples

```
data(jura)
summary(prediction.dat)
summary(validation.dat)
summary(transect.dat)
summary(juragrid.dat)

# the commands to create the spatial objects:
require(sp)
jura.pred = prediction.dat
jura.val = validation.dat
jura.grid = juragrid.dat

jura.pred$Landuse = factor(prediction.dat$Landuse, labels=levels(juragrid.dat$Landuse))
```

```
jura.pred$Rock = factor(prediction.dat$Rock, labels=levels(juragrid.dat$Rock))
jura.val$Landuse = factor(validation.dat$Landuse, labels=levels(juragrid.dat$Landuse))
jura.val$Rock = factor(validation.dat$Rock, labels=levels(juragrid.dat$Rock))

coordinates(jura.pred) = ~Xloc+Yloc
coordinates(jura.val) = ~Xloc+Yloc
coordinates(jura.grid) = ~Xloc+Yloc
gridded(jura.grid) = TRUE
```

`krige` *Simple, Ordinary or Universal, global or local, Point or Block Kriging, or simulation.*

Description

Function for simple, ordinary or universal kriging (sometimes called external drift kriging), kriging in a local neighbourhood, point kriging or kriging of block mean values (rectangular or irregular blocks), and conditional (Gaussian or indicator) simulation equivalents for all kriging varieties, and function for inverse distance weighted interpolation. For multivariable prediction, see gstat and predict.gstat

Usage

```
krige(formula, locations, ...)
krige.locations(formula, locations, data, newdata, model, ..., beta, nmax
= Inf, nmin = 0, maxdist = Inf, block, nsim = 0, indicators = FALSE,
na.action = na.pass, debug.level = 1)
krige.spatial(formula, locations, newdata, model, ..., beta, nmax
= Inf, nmin = 0, maxdist = Inf, block, nsim = 0, indicators = FALSE,
na.action = na.pass, debug.level = 1)
idw(formula, locations, ...)
idw.locations(formula, locations, data, newdata, nmax = Inf,
        nmin = 0, maxdist = Inf, block, na.action = na.pass, idp = 2.0)
idw.spatial(formula, locations, newdata, nmax = Inf, nmin = 0,
    maxdist = Inf, block = numeric(0), na.action = na.pass, idp = 2.0)
```

Arguments

`formula`	formula that defines the dependent variable as a linear model of independent variables; suppose the dependent variable has name `z`, for ordinary and simple kriging use the formula `z~1`; for simple kriging also define `beta` (see below); for universal kriging, suppose `z` is linearly dependent on `x` and `y`, use the formula `z~x+y`
`locations`	formula with only independent variables that define the spatial data locations (coordinates), e.g. `~x+y`, or object of class `Spatial`
`data`	data frame: should contain the dependent variable, independent variables, and coordinates, should be missing if locations contains data.

newdata	data frame or Spatial object with prediction/simulation locations; should contain attribute columns with the independent variables (if present) and (if locations is a formula) the coordinates with names as defined in locations
model	variogram model of dependent variable (or its residuals), defined by a call to vgm or fit.variogram
beta	only for simple kriging (and simulation based on simple kriging); vector with the trend coefficients (including intercept); if no independent variables are defined the model only contains an intercept and this should be the simple kriging mean
nmax	for local kriging: the number of nearest observations that should be used for a kriging prediction or simulation, where nearest is defined in terms of the space of the spatial locations. By default, all observations are used
nmin	for local kriging: if the number of nearest observations within distance maxdist is less than nmin, a missing value will be generated; see maxdist
maxdist	for local kriging: only observations within a distance of maxdist from the prediction location are used for prediction or simulation; if combined with nmax, both criteria apply
block	block size; a vector with 1, 2 or 3 values containing the size of a rectangular in x-, y- and z-dimension respectively (0 if not set), or a data frame with 1, 2 or 3 columns, containing the points that discretize the block in the x-, y- and z-dimension to define irregular blocks relative to (0,0) or (0,0,0)—see also the details section of predict.gstat. By default, predictions or simulations refer to the support of the data values.
nsim	integer; if set to a non-zero value, conditional simulation is used instead of kriging interpolation. For this, sequential Gaussian or indicator simulation is used (depending on the value of indicators), following a single random path through the data.
indicators	logical, only relevant if nsim is non-zero; if TRUE, use indicator simulation; else use Gaussian simulation
na.action	function determining what should be done with missing values in 'newdata'. The default is to predict 'NA'. Missing values in coordinates and predictors are both dealt with.
debug.level	debug level, passed to predict.gstat; use -1 to see progress in percentage
...	other arguments that will be passed to gstat
idp	numeric; specify the inverse distance weighting power

Details

Function krige is a simple wrapper method around gstat and predict.gstat for univariate kriging prediction and conditional simulation methods available in gstat. For multivariate prediction or simulation, or for other interpolation methods provided by gstat (such as inverse distance weighted interpolation or trend surface interpolation) use the functions gstat and predict.gstat directly.

Function idw performs just as krige without a model being passed, but allows direct specification of the inverse distance weighting power. Don't use with predictors in the formula.

For further details, see predict.gstat.

Value

a data frame containing the coordinates of `newdata`, and columns of prediction and prediction variance (in case of kriging) or the `abs(nsim)` columns of the conditional Gaussian or indicator simulations

Methods

formula = "formula", locations = "formula" locations specifies which coordinates in `data` refer to spatial coordinates

formula = "formula", locations = "Spatial" Object locations knows about its own spatial locations

formula = "formula", locations = "NULL" used in case of unconditional simulations; newdata needs to be of class Spatial

Note

Daniel G. Krige is a South African scientist who was a mining engineer when he first used generalised least squares prediction with spatial covariances in the 50's. George Matheron coined the term `kriging` in the 60's for the action of doing this, although very similar approaches had been taken in the field of meteorology. Beside being Krige's name, I consider "krige" to be to "kriging" what "predict" is to "prediction".

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

N.A.C. Cressie, 1993, Statistics for Spatial Data, Wiley.

http://www.gstat.org/

Pebesma, E.J., 2004. Multivariable geostatistics in S: the gstat package. Computers & Geosciences, 30: 683-691.

See Also

gstat, predict.gstat

Examples

```
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) = ~x+y
data(meuse.grid)
gridded(meuse.grid) = ~x+y
m <- vgm(.59, "Sph", 874, .04)
# ordinary kriging:
x <- krige(log(zinc)~1, meuse, meuse.grid, model = m)
spplot(x["var1.pred"], main = "ordinary kriging predictions")
spplot(x["var1.var"],  main = "ordinary kriging variance")
# simple kriging:
```

```
x <- krige(log(zinc)~1, meuse, meuse.grid, model = m, beta = 5.9)
# residual variogram:
m <- vgm(.4, "Sph", 954, .06)
# universal block kriging:
x <- krige(log(zinc)~x+y, meuse, meuse.grid, model = m, block = c(40,40))
spplot(x["var1.pred"], main = "universal kriging predictions")
# add grid:
#levelplot(var1.var~x+y, as.data.frame(x), aspect = "iso",
#               panel = function(...) {
#                       panel.levelplot(...)
#                       panel.abline(h = 0:3*1000 + 330000, v= 0:2*1000 + 179000, col = "gre
#               },
#       main = "universal kriging variance")
```

`krige.cv` *(co)kriging cross validation, n-fold or leave-one-out*

Description

Cross validation functions for simple, ordinary or universal point (co)kriging, kriging in a local neighbourhood.

Usage

```
gstat.cv(object, nfold, remove.all = FALSE, verbose = FALSE,
        all.residuals = FALSE, ...)
krige.cv(formula, locations, ...)
krige.cv.locations(formula, locations, data, model = NULL, ..., beta = NULL, nmax =
        nmin = 0, maxdist = Inf, nfold = nrow(data), verbose = FALSE)
krige.cv.spatial(formula, locations, model = NULL, ..., beta = NULL, nmax = Inf,
        nmin = 0, maxdist = Inf, nfold = nrow(locations), verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`object`	object of class gstat; see function gstat
`nfold`	apply n-fold cross validation; if `nfold` is set to `nrow(data)` (the default), leave-one-out cross validation is done; if set to e.g. 5, five-fold cross validation is done
`remove.all`	logical; if TRUE, remove observations at cross validation locations not only for the first, but for all subsequent variables as well
`verbose`	logical; if TRUE, progress is printed
`all.residuals`	logical; if TRUE, residuals for all variables are returned instead of for the first variable only
`...`	other arguments that will be passed to predict.gstat in case of `gstat.cv`, or to gstat in case of `krige.cv`

formula	formula that defines the dependent variable as a linear model of independent variables; suppose the dependent variable has name z, for ordinary and simple kriging use the formula z~1; for simple kriging also define beta (see below); for universal kriging, suppose z is linearly dependent on x and y, use the formula z~x+y
locations	formula with only independent variables that define the spatial data locations (coordinates), e.g. ~x+y, OR data object deriving from class Spatial, which has a coordinates method to extract its coordinates.
data	data frame; should contain the dependent variable, independent variables, and coordinates; only to be provided if locations is a formula
model	variogram model of dependent variable (or its residuals), defined by a call to vgm or fit.variogram
beta	only for simple kriging (and simulation based on simple kriging); vector with the trend coefficients (including intercept); if no independent variables are defined the model only contains an intercept and this should be the simple kriging mean
nmax	for local kriging: the number of nearest observations that should be used for a kriging prediction or simulation, where nearest is defined in terms of the space of the spatial locations. By default, all observations are used
nmin	for local kriging: if the number of nearest observations within distance maxdist is less than nmin, a missing value will be generated; see maxdist
maxdist	for local kriging: only observations within a distance of maxdist from the prediction location are used for prediction or simulation; if combined with nmax, both criteria apply

Details

Leave-one-out cross validation (LOOCV) visits a data point, and predicts the value at that location by leaving out the observed value, and proceeds with the next data point. (The observed value is left out because kriging would otherwise predict the value itself.) N-fold cross validation makes a partitions the data set in N parts. For all observation in a part, predictions are made based on the remaining N-1 parts; this is repeated for each of the N parts. N-fold cross validation may be faster than LOOCV.

Value

data frame containing the coordinates of data or those of the first variable in object, and columns of prediction and prediction variance of cross validated data points, observed values, residuals, zscore (residual divided by kriging standard error), and fold.

If all.residuals is true, a data frame with residuals for all variables is returned, without coordinates.

Methods

formula = "formula", locations = "formula" locations specifies which coordinates in data refer to spatial coordinates

formula = "formula", locations = "Spatial" Object locations knows about its own spatial locations

Note

Leave-one-out cross validation seems to be much faster in plain (stand-alone) gstat, apparently quite a bit of the effort is spent moving data around from R to gstat.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org/

See Also

krige, gstat, predict.gstat

Examples

```
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) <- ~x+y
m <- vgm(.59, "Sph", 874, .04)
# five-fold cross validation:
x <- krige.cv(log(zinc)~1, meuse, m, nmax = 40, nfold=5)
bubble(x, "residual", main = "log(zinc): 5-fold CV residuals")

# multivariable; thanks to M. Rufino:
meuse.g <- gstat(id = "zn", formula = log(zinc) ~ 1, data = meuse)
meuse.g <- gstat(meuse.g, "cu", log(copper) ~ 1, meuse)
meuse.g <- gstat(meuse.g, model = vgm(1, "Sph", 900, 1), fill.all = TRUE)
x <- variogram(meuse.g, cutoff = 1000)
meuse.fit = fit.lmc(x, meuse.g)
out = gstat.cv(meuse.fit, nmax = 40, nfold = 5)
summary(out)
# mean error, ideally 0:
mean(out$residual)
# MSPE, ideally small
mean(out$residual^2)
# Mean square normalized error, ideally close to 1
mean(out$zscore^2)
# correlation observed and predicted, ideally 1
cor(out$observed, out$observed - out$residual)
# correlation predicted and residual, ideally 0
cor(out$observed - out$residual, out$residual)
```

map.to.lev *rearrange data frame for plotting with levelplot*

Description

rearrange data frame for plotting with levelplot

Usage

```
map.to.lev(data, xcol = 1, ycol = 2, zcol = c(3, 4), ns = names(data)[zcol])
```

Arguments

data	data frame, e.g. output from krige or predict.gstat
xcol	x-coordinate column number
ycol	y-coordinate column number
zcol	z-coordinate column number range
ns	names of the set of z-columns to be viewed

Value

data frame with the following elements:

x	x-coordinate for each row
y	y-coordinate for each row
z	column vector with each of the elements in columns zcol of data stacked
name	factor; name of each of the stacked z columns

See Also

image.data.frame, krige; for examples see predict.gstat; levelplot in package lattice.

meuse.all *Meuse river data set – original, full data set*

Description

This data set gives locations and top soil heavy metal concentrations (ppm), along with a number of soil and landscape variables, collected in a flood plain of the river Meuse, near the village Stein. Heavy metal concentrations are bulk sampled from an area of approximately 15 m x 15 m.

Usage

```
data(meuse.all)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

sample sample number

x a numeric vector; x-coordinate (m) in RDM (Dutch topographical map coordinates)

y a numeric vector; y-coordinate (m) in RDM (Dutch topographical map coordinates)

cadmium topsoil cadmium concentration, ppm.; note that zero cadmium values in the original data set have been shifted to 0.2 (half the lowest non-zero value)

copper topsoil copper concentration, ppm.

lead topsoil lead concentration, ppm.

zinc topsoil zinc concentration, ppm.

elev relative elevation

om organic matter, as percentage

ffreq flooding frequency class

soil soil type

lime lime class

landuse landuse class

dist.m distance to river Meuse (metres), as obtained during the field survey

in.pit logical; indicates whether this is a sample taken in a pit

in.meuse155 logical; indicates whether the sample is part of the `meuse` (i.e., filtered) data set; in addition to the samples in a pit, an sample (139) with outlying zinc content was removed

in.BMcD logical; indicates whether the sample is used as part of the subset of 98 points in the various interpolation examples of Burrough & McDonnell

Note

`sample` refers to original sample number. Eight samples were left out because they were not indicative for the metal content of the soil. They were taken in an old pit. One sample contains an outlying zinc value, which was also discarded for the meuse (155) data set.

Author(s)

The actual field data were collected by Ruud van Rijn and Mathieu Rikken; data compiled for R by Edzer J. Pebesma

References

P.A. Burrough, R.A. McDonnell, 1998. Principles of Geographical Information Systems. Oxford University Press.

http:/www.gstat.org/

See Also

meuse.alt

Examples

```
data(meuse.all)
summary(meuse.all)
```

`meuse.alt` *Meuse river altitude data set*

Description

This data set gives a point set with altitudes, digitized from the 1:10,000 topographical map of the Netherlands.

Usage

```
data(meuse.alt)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

x a numeric vector; x-coordinate (m) in RDM (Dutch topographical map coordinates)

y a numeric vector; y-coordinate (m) in RDM (Dutch topographical map coordinates)

alt altitude in m. above NAP (Dutch zero for sea level)

References

http:/www.gstat.org/

See Also

meuse.all

Examples

```
data(meuse.alt)
library(lattice)
xyplot(y~x, meuse.alt, aspect = "iso")
```

`ncp.grid` *Grid for the NCP, the Dutch part of the North Sea*

Description

Gridded data for the NCP, the Dutch part of the North Sea, for a 5 km x 5 km grid; stored as data.frame.

Usage

```
data(ncp.grid)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

x x-coordinate, UTM31

y y-coordinate, UTM31

depth sea water depth, m

coast distance to coast, m

area identifier for administrative sub-areas

Author(s)

Dutch National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management (RIKZ); data compiled for R by Edzer J. Pebesma

See Also

fulmar

Examples

```
data(ncp.grid)
summary(ncp.grid)
```

`ossfim` *Kriging standard errors as function of grid spacing and block size*

Description

Calculate, for a given variogram model, ordinary block kriging standard errors as a function of sampling spaces and block sizes

Usage

```
ossfim(spacings = 1:5, block.sizes = 1:5, model, nmax = 25, debug = 0)
```

Arguments

`spacings`	range of grid (data) spacings to be used
`block.sizes`	range of block sizes to be used
`model`	variogram model, output of `vgm`
`nmax`	set the kriging neighbourhood size
`debug`	debug level; set to 32 to see a lot of output

Value

data frame with columns `spacing` (the grid spacing), `block.size` (the block size), and `kriging.se` (block kriging standard error)

Note

The idea is old, simple, but still of value. If you want to map a variable with a given accuracy, you will have to sample it. Suppose the variogram of the variable is known. Given a regular sampling scheme, the kriging standard error decreases when either (i) the data spacing is smaller, or (ii) predictions are made for larger blocks. This function helps quantifying this relationship. Ossfim probably refers to "optimal sampling scheme for isarithmic mapping".

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

Burrough, P.A., R.A. McDonnell (1999) Principles of Geographical Information Systems. Oxford University Press (e.g., figure 10.11 on page 261)

Burgess, T.M., R. Webster, A.B. McBratney (1981) Optimal interpolation and isarithmic mapping of soil properties. IV Sampling strategy. The journal of soil science 32(4), 643-660.

McBratney, A.B., R. Webster (1981) The design of optimal sampling schemes for local estimation and mapping of regionalized variables: 2 program and examples. Computers and Geosciences 7: 335-365.

read more on a simplified, web-based version on http://www.gstat.org/ossfim.html

See Also

krige

Examples

```
x <- ossfim(1:15,1:15, model = vgm(1,"Exp",15))
library(lattice)
levelplot(kriging.se~spacing+block.size, x,
  main = "Ossfim results, variogram 1 Exp(15)")
# if you wonder about the decrease in the upper left corner of the graph,
# try the above with nmax set to 100, or perhaps 200.
```

---

oxford *Oxford soil samples*

Description

Data: 126 soil augerings on a 100 x 100m square grid, with 6 columns and 21 rows. Grid is oriented with long axis North-north-west to South-south-east Origin of grid is South-south-east point, 100m outside grid.

Original data are part of a soil survey carried out by P.A. Burrough in 1967. The survey area is located on the chalk downlands on the Berkshire Downs in Oxfordshire, UK. Three soil profile units were recognised on the shallow Rendzina soils; these are Ia - very shallow, grey calcareous soils less than 40cm deep over chalk; Ct - shallow to moderately deep, grey-brown calcareous soils on calcareous colluvium, and Cr: deep, moderately acid, red-brown clayey soils. These soil profile classes were registered at every augering.

In addition, an independent landscape soil map was made by interpolating soil boundaries between these soil types, using information from the changes in landform. Because the soil varies over short distances, this field mapping caused some soil borings to receive a different classification from the classification based on the point data.

Also registered at each auger point were the site elevation (m), the depth to solid chalk rock (in cm) and the depth to lime in cm. Also, the percent clay content, the Munsell colour components of VALUE and CHROMA , and the lime content of the soil (as tested using HCl) were recorded for the top two soil layers (0-20cm and 20-40cm).

Samples of topsoil taken as a bulk sample within a circle of radius 2.5m around each sample point were used for the laboratory determination of Mg (ppm), OM1 %, CEC as mequ/100g air dry soil, pH, P as ppm and K (ppm).

Usage

```
data(oxford)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

PROFILE profile number

XCOORD x-coordinate, field, non-projected

YCOORD y-coordinate, field, non-projected

ELEV elevation, m.

PROFCLASS soil class, obtained by classifying the soil profile at the sample site

MAPCLASS soil class, obtained by looking up the site location in the soil map

VAL1 Munsell colour component VALUE, 0-20 cm

CHR1 Munsell colour component CHROMA, 20-40 cm

LIME1 Lime content (tested using HCl), 0-20 cm

VAL2 Munsell colour component VALUE, 0-20 cm

CHR2 Munsell colour component CHROMA, 20-40 cm

LIME2 Lime content (tested using HCl), 20-40 cm

DEPTHCM soil depth, cm

DEP2LIME depth to lime, cm

PCLAY1 percentage clay, 0-20 cm

PCLAY2 percentage clay, 20-40 cm

MG1 Magnesium content (ppm), 0-20 cm

OM1 organic matter (%), 0-20 cm

CEC1 CES as mequ/100g air dry soil, 0-20 cm

PH1 pH, 0-20 cm

PHOS1 Phosphorous, 0-20 cm, ppm

POT1 K (potassium), 0-20 cm, ppm

Note

`oxford.jpg`, in the gstat package data directory, shows an image of the soil map for the region

Author(s)

P.A. Burrough; compiled for R by Edzer J. Pebesma

References

P.A. Burrough, R.A. McDonnell, 1998. Principles of Geographical Information Systems. Oxford University Press.

Examples

```
data(oxford)
summary(oxford)
```

pcb *PCB138 measurements in sediment at the NCP, the Dutch part of the North Sea*

Description

This data set gives a point set with altitudes, digitized from the 1:10,000 topographical map of the Netherlands.

Usage

```
data(pcb)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

year measurement year

x x-coordinate; UTM31

y y-coordinate; UTM31

coast distance to coast, m.

depth sea water depth, m.

PCB138 PCB-138, measured on the sediment fraction smaller than 63 μm, in μg/kg dry matter; BUT SEE NOTE BELOW

yf year; as factor

Note

A note of caution: The PCB-138 data are provided only to be able to re-run the analysis done in Pebesma and Duin (2004; see references below). If you want to use these data for comparison with PCB measurements elsewhere, or if you want to compare them to regulation standards, or want to use these data for any other purpose, you should first contact mailto:basisinfodesk@rikz.rws.minvenw.nl. The reason for this is that several normalisations were carried out that are not reported here, nor in the paper below.

References

http:/www.gstat.org/, http://www.rikz.nl/

Edzer J. Pebesma, Richard N.M. Duin, 2004. Spatio-temporal mapping of sea floor sediment pollution in the North Sea. Paper presented at GeoENV2004, Oct 12-14, 2004, Neuchatel; proceedings to be published by Springer. A copy of the paper can be requested from mailto:e.pebesma@geo.uu.nl

See Also

ncp.grid

Examples

```
data(pcb)
library(lattice)
xyplot(y~x|as.factor(yf), pcb, aspect = "iso")
# demo(pcb)
```

`plot.gstatVariogram` *Plot a Sample Variogram*

Description

Creates a variogram plot

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gstatVariogram':
plot(x, model = NULL, ylim, xlim, xlab = "distance",
        ylab = "semivariance", panel = vgm.panel.xyplot, multipanel = TRUE, plot.nu
        scales, ids = x$id, group.id = TRUE, skip, layout, ...)
## S3 method for class 'variogramMap':
plot(x, np = FALSE, skip, threshold, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	object of class "gstatVariogram", obtained from the function variogram, possibly containing directional or cross variograms
`model`	in case of a single variogram: a variogram model, as obtained from vgm or fit.variogram, to be drawn as a line in the variogram plot; in case of a set of variograms and cross variograms: a list with variogram models
`ylim`	numeric vector of length 2, limits of the y-axis
`xlim`	numeric vector of length 2, limits of the x-axis
`xlab`	x-axis label
`ylab`	y-axis label
`panel`	panel function
`multipanel`	logical; if TRUE, directional variograms are plotted in different panels, if FALSE, directional variograms are plotted in the same graph, using color, colored lines and symbols to distinguish them
`plot.numbers`	logical or numeric; if TRUE, plot number of point pairs next to each plotted semivariance symbol, if FALSE these are omitted. If numeric, TRUE is assumed and the value is passed as the relative distance to be used between symbols and numeric text values (default 0.03).
`scales`	optional argument that will be passed to `xyplot` in case of the plotting of variograms and cross variograms; use the value `list(relation = "same")` if y-axes need to share scales

ids	ids of the data variables and variable pairs
group.id	logical; control for directional multivariate variograms: if TRUE, panels divide direction and colors indicate variables (ids), if FALSE panels divide variables/variable pairs and colors indicate direction
skip	logical; can be used to arrange panels, see xyplot
layout	integer vector; can be used to set panel layout: c(ncol,nrow)
np	logical (only for plotting variogram maps); if TRUE, plot number of point pairs, if FALSE plot semivariances
threshold	semivariogram map values based on fewer point pairs than threshold will not be plotted
...	any arguments that will be passed to the panel plotting functions (such as auto.key in examples below)

Value

returns (or plots) the variogram plot

Note

currently, plotting models and/or point pair numbers is not supported when a variogram is both directional and multivariable; also, three-dimensional directional variograms will probably not be displayed correctly.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org

See Also

variogram, fit.variogram, vgm variogramLine,

Examples

```
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) = ~x+y
vgm1 <- variogram(log(zinc)~1, meuse)
plot(vgm1)
model.1 <- fit.variogram(vgm1,vgm(1,"Sph",300,1))
plot(vgm1, model=model.1)
plot(vgm1, plot.numbers = TRUE, pch = "+")
vgm2 <- variogram(log(zinc)~1, meuse, alpha=c(0,45,90,135))
plot(vgm2)
# the following demonstrates plotting of directional models:
model.2 <- vgm(.59,"Sph",926,.06,anis=c(0,0.3))
plot(vgm2, model=model.2)
```

```
g = gstat(NULL, "zinc < 200", I(zinc<200)~1, meuse)
g = gstat(g, "zinc < 400", I(zinc<400)~1, meuse)
g = gstat(g, "zinc < 800", I(zinc<800)~1, meuse)
# calculate multivariable, directional variogram:
v = variogram(g, alpha=c(0,45,90,135))
plot(v, group.id = FALSE, auto.key = TRUE) # id and id pairs panels
plot(v, group.id = TRUE, auto.key = TRUE)  # direction panels

# variogram maps:
plot(variogram(g, cutoff=1000, width=100, map=TRUE),
    main = "(cross) semivariance maps")
plot(variogram(g, cutoff=1000, width=100, map=TRUE), np=TRUE,
    main = "number of point pairs")
```

`plot.pointPairs` *Plot a point pairs, identified from a variogram cloud*

Description

Plot a point pairs, identified from a variogram cloud

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pointPairs':
plot(x, data, xcol = data$x, ycol = data$y, xlab = "x coordinate",
ylab = "y coordinate", col.line = 2, line.pch = 0, main = "selected point pairs", .
```

Arguments

`x`	object of class "pointPairs", obtained from the function plot.variogramCloud, containing point pair indices
`data`	data frame to which the indices refer (from which the variogram cloud was calculated)
`xcol`	numeric vector with x-coordinates of data
`ycol`	numeric vector with y-coordinates of data
`xlab`	x-axis label
`ylab`	y-axis label
`col.line`	color for lines connecting points
`line.pch`	if non-zero, symbols are also plotted at the middle of line segments, to mark lines too short to be visible on the plot; the color used is `col.line`; the value passed to this argument will be used as plotting symbol (pch)
`main`	title of plot
`...`	arguments, further passed to `xyplot`

Value

plots the data locations, with lines connecting the point pairs identified (and refered to by indices in) x

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org

See Also

plot.variogramCloud

Examples

```
### The following requires interaction, and is therefore outcommented
#data(meuse)
#coordinates(meuse) = ~x+y
#vgm1 <- variogram(log(zinc)~1, meuse, cloud = TRUE)
#pp <- plot(vgm1, id = TRUE)
### Identify the point pairs
#plot(pp, data = meuse) # meuse has x and y as coordinates
```

---

plot.variogramCloud

Plot and Identify Data Pairs on Sample Variogram Cloud

Description

Plot a sample variogram cloud, possibly with identification of individual point pairs

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'variogramCloud':
plot(x, identify = FALSE, digitize = FALSE, xlim, ylim, xlab, ylab,
        keep = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class variogramCloud
identify	logical; if TRUE, the plot allows identification of a series of individual point pairs that correspond to individual variogram cloud points (use left mouse button to select; right mouse button ends)
digitize	logical; if TRUE, select point pairs by digitizing a region with the mouse (left mouse button adds a point, right mouse button ends)

xlim	limits of x-axis
ylim	limits of y-axis
xlab	x axis label
ylab	y axis label
keep	logical; if TRUE and identify is TRUE, the labels identified and their position are kept and glued to object x, which is returned. Subsequent calls to plot this object will now have the labels shown, e.g. to plot to hardcopy
...	parameters that are passed through to plot.gstatVariogram (in case of identify = FALSE) or to plot (in case of identify = TRUE)

Value

If identify or digitize is TRUE, a data frame of class pointPairs with in its rows the point pairs identified (pairs of row numbers in the original data set); if identify is F, a plot of the variogram cloud, which uses plot.gstatVariogram

If in addition to identify, keep is also TRUE, an object of class variogramCloud is returned, having attached to it attributes "sel" and "text", which will be used in subsequent calls to plot.variogramCloud with identify set to FALSE, to plot the text previously identified.

If in addition to digitize, keep is also TRUE, an object of class variogramCloud is returned, having attached to it attribute "poly", which will be used in subsequent calls to plot.variogramCloud with digitize set to FALSE, to plot the digitized line.

In both of the keep = TRUE cases, the attribute ppairs of class pointPairs is present, containing the point pairs identified.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org/

See Also

variogram, plot.gstatVariogram, plot.pointPairs, identify, locator

Examples

```
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) = ~x+y
plot(variogram(log(zinc)~1, meuse, cloud=TRUE))
## commands that require interaction:
# x <- variogram(log(zinc)~1, loc=~x+y, data=meuse, cloud=TRUE)
# plot(plot(x, identify = TRUE), meuse)
# plot(plot(x, digitize = TRUE), meuse)
```

`predict.gstat` *Multivariable Geostatistical Prediction and Simulation*

Description

The function provides the following prediction methods: simple, ordinary, and universal kriging, simple, ordinary, and universal cokriging, point- or block-kriging, and conditional simulation equivalents for each of the kriging methods.

Usage

```
predict.gstat(object, newdata, block = numeric(0), nsim = 0,
        indicators = FALSE, BLUE = FALSE, debug.level = 1, mask,
        na.action = na.pass, sps.args = list(n = 500, type = "regular",
        offset = c(.5, .5)), ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	object of class `gstat`, see gstat and krige
`newdata`	data frame with prediction/simulation locations; should contain columns with the independent variables (if present) and the coordinates with names as defined in `locations`
`block`	block size; a vector with 1, 2 or 3 values containing the size of a rectangular in x-, y- and z-dimension respectively (0 if not set), or a data frame with 1, 2 or 3 columns, containing the points that discretize the block in the x-, y- and z-dimension to define irregular blocks relative to (0,0) or (0,0,0)—see also the details section below. By default, predictions or simulations refer to the support of the data values.
`nsim`	integer; if set to a non-zero value, conditional simulation is used instead of kriging interpolation. For this, sequential Gaussian or indicator simulation is used (depending on the value of `indicators`), following a single random path through the data.
`indicators`	logical; only relevant if `nsim` is non-zero; if TRUE, use indicator simulation, else use Gaussian simulation
`BLUE`	logical; if TRUE return the BLUE trend estimates only, if FALSE return the BLUP predictions (kriging)
`debug.level`	integer; set gstat internal debug level, see below for useful values. If set to -1 (or any negative value), a progress counter is printed
`mask`	not supported anymore – use na.action; logical or numerical vector; pattern with valid values in newdata (marked as TRUE, non-zero, or non-NA); if mask is specified, the returned data frame will have the same number and order of rows in newdata, and masked rows will be filled with NA's.

na.action	function determining what should be done with missing values in 'newdata'. The default is to predict 'NA'. Missing values in coordinates and predictors are both dealt with.
sps.args	when newdata is of class SpatialPolygons or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame this argument list gets passed to spsample in package sp to control the discretizing of polygons
...	ignored (but necessary for the S3 generic/method consistency)

Details

When a non-stationary (i.e., non-constant) mean is used, both for simulation and prediction purposes the variogram model defined should be that of the residual process, not that of the raw observations.

For irregular block kriging, coordinates should discretize the area relative to (0), (0,0) or (0,0,0); the coordinates in newdata should give the centroids around which the block should be located. So, suppose the block is discretized by points (3,3) (3,5) (5,5) and (5,3), we should pass point (4,4) in newdata and pass points (-1,-1) (-1,1) (1,1) (1,-1) to the block argument. Although passing the uncentered block and (0,0) as newdata may work for global neighbourhoods, neighbourhood selection is always done relative to the centroid values in newdata.

If newdata is of class SpatialPolygons or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame (see package sp), then the block average for each of the polygons or polygon sets is calculated, using spsample to discretize the polygon(s). sps.args controls the parameters used for spsample. The "location" with respect to which neighbourhood selection is done is for each polygon the SpatialPolygons polygon label point; if you use local neighbourhoods you should check out where these points are—this may be well outside the ring itself.

The algorithm used by gstat for simulation random fields is the sequential simulation algorithm. This algorithm scales well to large or very large fields (e.g., more than 10^6 nodes). Its power lies in using only data and simulated values in a local neighbourhood to approximate the conditional distribution at that location, see nmax in krige and gstat. The larger nmax, the better the approximation, the smaller nmax, the faster the simulation process. For selecting the nearest nmax data or previously simulated points, gstat uses a bucket PR quadtree neighbourhood search algorithm; see the reference below.

For sequential Gaussian or indicator simulations, a random path through the simulation locations is taken, which is usually done for sequential simulations. The reason for this is that the local approximation of the conditional distribution, using only the nmax neareast observed (or simulated) values may cause spurious correlations when a regular path would be followed. Following a single path through the locations, gstat reuses the expensive results (neighbourhood selection and solution to the kriging equations) for each of the subsequent simulations when multiple realisations are requested. You may expect a considerable speed gain in simulating 1000 fields in a single call to predict.gstat, compared to 1000 calls, each for simulating a single field.

The random number generator used for generating simulations is the native random number generator of the environment (R, S); fixing randomness by setting the random number seed with set.seed() works.

When mean coefficient are not supplied, they are generated as well from their conditional distribution (assuming multivariate normal, using the generalized least squares BLUE estimate and its estimation covariance); for a reference to the algorithm used see Abrahamsen and Benth, Math. Geol. 33(6), page 742 and leave out all constraints.

Memory requirements for sequential simulation: let n be the product of the number of variables, the number of simulation locations, and the number of simulations required in a single call. the gstat C function `gstat_predict` requires a table of size n * 12 bytes to pass the simulations back to R, before it can free n * 4 bytes. Hopefully, R does not have to duplicate the remaining n * 8 bytes when the coordinates are added as columns, and when the resulting matrix is coerced to a `data.frame`.

Useful values for `debug.level`: 0: suppres any output except warning and error messages; 1: normal output (default): short data report, program action and mode, program progress in %, total execution time; 2: print the value of all global variables, all files read and written, and include source file name and line number in error messages; 4: print OLS and WLS fit diagnostics; 8: print all data after reading them; 16: print the neighbourhood selection for each prediction location; 32: print (generalised) covariance matrices, design matrices, solutions, kriging weights, etc.; 64: print variogram fit diagnostics (number of iterations and variogram model in each iteration step) and order relation violations (indicator kriging values before and after order relation correction); 512: print block (or area) discretization data for each prediction location. To combine settings, sum their respective values. Negative values for `debug.level` are equal to positive, but cause the progress counter to work.

For data with longitude/latitude coordinates (checked by `is.projected`), gstat uses great circle distances in km to compute spatial distances. The user should make sure that the semivariogram model used is positive definite on a sphere.

Value

a data frame containing the coordinates of `newdata`, and columns of prediction and prediction variance (in case of kriging) or the columns of the conditional Gaussian or indicator simulations

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

N.A.C. Cressie, 1993, Statistics for Spatial Data, Wiley.

http://www.gstat.org/

Pebesma, E.J., 2004. Multivariable geostatistics in S: the gstat package. Computers & Geosciences, 30: 683-691.

For bucket PR quadtrees, excellent demos are found at http://www.cs.umd.edu/~brabec/quadtree/index.html

See Also

gstat, krige

Examples

```
# generate 5 conditional simulations
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) = ~x+y
```

```
v <- variogram(log(zinc)~1, meuse)
m <- fit.variogram(v, vgm(1, "Sph", 300, 1))
plot(v, model = m)
set.seed(131)
data(meuse.grid)
gridded(meuse.grid) = ~x+y
sim <- krige(formula = log(zinc)~1, meuse, meuse.grid, model = m,
        nmax = 15, beta = 5.9, nsim = 5)
# show all 5 simulation
spplot(sim)

# calculate generalised least squares residuals w.r.t. constant trend:
g <- gstat(NULL, "log.zinc", log(zinc)~1, meuse, model = m)
blue0 <- predict(g, newdata = meuse, BLUE = TRUE)
blue0$blue.res <- log(meuse$zinc) - blue0$log.zinc.pred
bubble(blue0, zcol = "blue.res", main = "GLS residuals w.r.t. constant")

# calculate generalised least squares residuals w.r.t. linear trend:
m <- fit.variogram(variogram(log(zinc)~sqrt(dist.m), meuse),
        vgm(1, "Sph", 300, 1))
g <- gstat(NULL, "log.zinc", log(zinc)~sqrt(dist.m), meuse, model = m)
blue1 <- predict(g, meuse, BLUE = TRUE)
blue1$blue.res <- log(meuse$zinc) - blue1$log.zinc.pred
bubble(blue1, zcol = "blue.res",
        main = "GLS residuals w.r.t. linear trend")

# unconditional simulation on a 100 x 100 grid
xy <- expand.grid(1:100, 1:100)
names(xy) <- c("x","y")
g.dummy <- gstat(formula = z~1, locations = ~x+y, dummy = TRUE, beta = 0,
        model = vgm(1,"Exp",15), nmax = 20)
yy <- predict(g.dummy, newdata = xy, nsim = 4)
# show one realisation:
gridded(yy) = ~x+y
spplot(yy[1])
# show all four:
spplot(yy)
```

`show.vgms` *Plot Variogram Model Functions*

Description

Creates a trellis plot for a range of variogram models, possibly with nugget; and optionally a set of Matern models with varying smoothness.

Usage

```
show.vgms(min = 1e-12 * max, max = 3, n = 50, sill = 1, range = 1,
```

```
    models = as.character(vgm()$short[c(1:17)]), nugget = 0, kappa.range = 0.5,
        plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

min	numeric; start distance value for semivariance calculation beyond the first point at exactly zero
max	numeric; maximum distance for semivariance calculation and plotting
n	integer; number of points to calculate distance values
sill	numeric; (partial) sill of the variogram model
range	numeric; range of the variogram model
models	character; variogram models to be plotted
nugget	numeric; nugget component for variogram models
kappa.range	numeric; if this is a vector with more than one element, only a range of Matern models is plotted with these kappa values
plot	logical; if TRUE, a plot is returned with the models specified; if FALSE, the data prepared for this plot is returned

Value

returns a (Trellis) plot of the variogram models requested; see examples. I do currently have strong doubts about the "correctness" of the "Hol" model. The "Spl" model does seem to need a very large range value (larger than the study area?) to be of some value.

If plot is FALSE, a data frame with the data prepared to plot is being returned.

Note

the min argument is supplied because the variogram function may be discontinuous at distance zero, surely when a positive nugget is present.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org

See Also

vgm, variogramLine,

Examples

```
show.vgms()
show.vgms(models = c("Exp", "Mat", "Gau"), nugget = 0.1)
# show a set of Matern models with different smoothness:
show.vgms(kappa.range = c(.1, .2, .5, 1, 2, 5, 10), max = 10)
# show a set of Exponential class models with different shape parameter:
show.vgms(kappa.range = c(.05, .1, .2, .5, 1, 1.5, 1.8, 1.9, 2), models = "Exc", max = 10)
```

`sic2004` *Spatial Interpolation Comparison 2004 data set: Natural Ambient Radioactivity*

Description

The text below is copied from http://www.ai-geostats.org/events/sic2004/index.htm, subsection Data.

The variable used in the SIC 2004 exercise is natural ambient radioactivity measured in Germany. The data, provided kindly by the German Federal Office for Radiation Protection (BfS), are gamma dose rates reported by means of the national automatic monitoring network (IMIS).

In the frame of SIC2004, a rectangular area was used to select 1008 monitoring stations (from a total of around 2000 stations). For these 1008 stations, 11 days of measurements have been randomly selected during the last 12 months and the average daily dose rates calculated for each day. Hence, we ended up having 11 data sets.

Prior information (sic.train): 10 data sets of 200 points that are identical for what concerns the locations of the monitoring stations have been prepared. These locations have been randomly selected (see Figure 1). These data sets differ only by their Z values since each set corresponds to 1 day of measurement made during the last 14 months. No information will be provided on the date of measurement. These 10 data sets (10 days of measurements) can be used as prior information to tune the parameters of the mapping algorithms. No other information will be provided about these sets. Participants are free of course to gather more information about the variable in the literature and so on.

The 200 monitoring stations above were randomly taken from a larger set of 1008 stations. The remaining 808 monitoring stations have a topology given in sic.pred. Participants to SIC2004 will have to estimate the values of the variable taken at these 808 locations.

The SIC2004 data (sic.val, variable dayx): The exercise consists in using 200 measurements made on a 11th day (THE data of the exercise) to estimate the values observed at the remaining 808 locations (hence the question marks as symbols in the maps shown in Figure 3). These measurements will be provided only during two weeks (15th of September until 1st of October 2004) on a web page restricted to the participants. The true values observed at these 808 locations will be released only at the end of the exercise to allow participants to write their manuscripts (sic.test, variables dayx and joker).

In addition, a joker data set was released (sic.val, variable joker), which contains an anomaly. The anomaly was generated by a simulation model, and does not represent measured levels.

Usage

```
data(sic2004) #
```

Format

The data frames contain the following columns:

record this integer value is the number (unique value) of the monitoring station chosen by us.

x X-coordinate of the monitoring station indicated in meters

y Y-coordinate of the monitoring station indicated in meters

day01 mean gamma dose rate measured during 24 hours, at day01. Units are nanoSieverts/hour

day02 same, for day 02

day03 ...

day04 ...

day05 ...

day06 ...

day07 ...

day08 ...

day09 ...

day10 ...

dayx the data observed at the 11-th day

joker the joker data set, containing an anomaly not present in the training data

Note

the data set sic.grid provides a set of points on a regular grid (almost 10000 points) covering the area; this is convenient for interpolation; see the function `makegrid` in package sp.

The coordinates have been projected around a point located in the South West of Germany. Hence, a few coordinates have negative values as can be guessed from the Figures below.

Author(s)

Data: the German Federal Office for Radiation Protection (BfS), http://www.bfs.de/, data provided by Gregoire Dubois, R compilation by Edzer J. Pebesma.

References

http:/www.ai-geostats.org/, http://www.ai-geostats.org/resources/sic2004_data.htm, http://www.ai-geostats.org/events/sic2004/index.htm

Examples

```
data(sic2004)
# FIGURE 1. Locations of the 200 monitoring stations for the 11 data sets.
# The values taken by the variable are known.
plot(y~x,sic.train,pch=1,col="red", asp=1)

# FIGURE 2. Locations of the 808 remaining monitoring stations at which
# the values of the variable must be estimated.
plot(y~x,sic.pred,pch="?", asp=1, cex=.8) # Figure 2

# FIGURE 3. Locations of the 1008 monitoring stations (exhaustive data sets).
# Red circles are used to estimate values located at the questions marks
plot(y~x,sic.train,pch=1,col="red", asp=1)
points(y~x, sic.pred, pch="?", cex=.8)
```

`spplot.vcov` *Plot map matrix of prediction error variances and covariances*

Description

Plot map matrix of prediction error variances and covariances

Usage

```
spplot.vcov(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame or SpatialGridDataFrame, resulting from a krige call with multiple variables (cokriging
`...`	remaining arguments passed to spplot

Value

The plotted object, of class trellis; see `spplot` in package **sp**.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

`variogram` *Calculate Sample or Residual Variogram or Variogram Cloud*

Description

Calculates the sample variogram from data, or in case of a linear model is given, for the residuals, with options for directional, robust, and pooled variogram, and for irregular distance intervals.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula':
variogram(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'gstat':
variogram(formula, locations, data, ...)
## Default S3 method:
variogram(y, locations, X, cutoff, width = cutoff/15, alpha =
        0, beta = 0, tol.hor = 90/length(alpha), tol.ver =
        90/length(beta), cressie = FALSE, dX = numeric(0), boundaries =
        numeric(0), cloud = FALSE, trend.beta = NULL, debug.level = 1,
        cross = TRUE, grid, map = FALSE, g = NULL, ..., projected = TRUE)
## S3 method for class 'line':
variogram(..., deprecate = TRUE)
## S3 method for class 'gstatVariogram':
print(v, ...)
## S3 method for class 'variogramCloud':
print(v, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	object of class `gstat`; in this form, direct and cross (residual) variograms are calculated for all variables and variable pairs defined in `object`
`formula`	formula defining the response vector and (possible) regressors, in case of absence of regressors, use e.g. `z~1`
`data`	data frame where the names in formula are to be found
`locations`	spatial data locations. For variogram.formula: a formula with only the coordinate variables in the right hand (explanatory variable) side e.g. `~x+y`; see examples. For variogram.default: list with coordinate matrices, each with the number of rows matching that of corresponding vectors in y; the number of columns should match the number of spatial dimensions spanned by the data (1 (x), 2 (x,y) or 3 (x,y,z)).
`...`	any other arguments that will be passed to variogram.default (ignored)
`y`	list with for each variable the vector with responses
`X`	(optional) list with for each variable the matrix with regressors/covariates; the number of rows should match that of the correspoding element in y, the number of columns equals the number of regressors (including intercept)

cutoff	spatial separation distance up to which point pairs are included in semivariance estimates; as a default, the length of the diagonal of the box spanning the data is divided by three.
width	the width of subsequent distance intervals into which data point pairs are grouped for semivariance estimates
alpha	direction in plane (x,y), in positive degrees clockwise from positive y (North): alpha=0 for direction North (increasing y), alpha=90 for direction East (increasing x); optional a vector of directions in (x,y)
beta	direction in z, in positive degrees up from the (x,y) plane;
tol.hor	horizontal tolerance angle in degrees
tol.ver	vertical tolerance angle in degrees
cressie	logical; if TRUE, use Cressie's robust variogram estimate; if FALSE use the classical method of moments variogram estimate
dX	include a pair of data points $y(s_1), y(s_2)$ taken at locations s_1 and s_2 for sample variogram calculation only when $\|\|x(s_1) - x(s_2)\|\| < dX$ with and $x(s_i)$ the vector with regressors at location s_i, and $\|\|.\|\|$ the 2-norm. This allows pooled estimation of within-strata variograms (use a factor variable as regressor, and dX=0.5), or variograms of (near-)replicates in a linear model (addressing point pairs having similar values for regressors variables)
boundaries	numerical vector with distance interval boundaries; values should be strictly increasing
cloud	logical; if TRUE, calculate the semivariogram cloud
trend.beta	vector with trend coefficients, in case they are known. By default, trend coefficients are estimated from the data.
debug.level	integer; set gstat internal debug level
cross	logical; if FALSE, no cross variograms are calculated when object is of class gstat and has more than one variable
v	object of class variogram or variogramCloud to be printed
grid	grid parameters, if data are gridded
map	logical; if TRUE, and cutoff and width are given, a variogram map is returned. This requires package sp. Alternatively, a map can be passed, of class SpatialDataFrameGrid (see sp docs)
deprecate	logical; if TRUE, a message will be printed to say that this function is deprecated. Function variogram.line will be deprecated in favour of the identical variogramLine
g	NULL or object of class gstat; may be used to pass settable parameters and/or variograms; see example
projected	logical; if FALSE, data are assumed to be unprojected, meaning decimal longitude/latitude. For projected data, Euclidian distances are computed, for unprojected great circle distances (km). In variogram.formula or variogram.gstat, for data deriving from class Spatial, projection is detected automatically using is.projected

Value

If map is TRUE (or a map is passed), a grid map is returned containing the (cross) variogram map(s). See package sp.

In other cases, an object of class "gstatVariogram" with the following fields:

`np`	the number of point pairs for this estimate; in case of a `variogramCloud` see below
`dist`	the average distance of all point pairs considered for this estimate
`gamma`	the actual sample variogram estimate
`dir.hor`	the horizontal direction
`dir.ver`	the vertical direction
`id`	the combined id pair
`left`	for variogramCloud: data id (row number) of one of the data pair
`right`	for variogramCloud: data id (row number) of the other data in the pair

In the past, gstat returned an object of class "variogram"; however, this resulted in confusions for users of the package geoR: the geoR variog function also returns objects of class "variogram", incompatible to those returned by this function. That's why I changed the class name.

Note

`variogram.line` is DEPRECATED; it is and was never meant as a variogram method, but works automatically as such by the R dispatch system. Use variogramLine instead.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

Cressie, N.A.C., 1993, Statistics for Spatial Data, Wiley.

http://www.gstat.org/

Pebesma, E.J., 2004. Multivariable geostatistics in S: the gstat package. Computers & Geosciences, 30: 683-691.

See Also

print.gstatVariogram, plot.gstatVariogram, plot.variogramCloud; for variogram models: vgm, to fit a variogram model to a sample variogram: fit.variogram

Examples

```
data(meuse)
# no trend:
coordinates(meuse) = ~x+y
variogram(log(zinc)~1, meuse)
# residual variogram w.r.t. a linear trend:
```

```
variogram(log(zinc)~x+y, meuse)
# directional variogram:
variogram(log(zinc)~x+y, meuse, alpha=c(0,45,90,135))

# GLS residual variogram:
v = variogram(log(zinc)~x+y, meuse)
v.fit = fit.variogram(v, vgm(1, "Sph", 700, 1))
v.fit
set = list(gls=1)
v
g = gstat(NULL, "log-zinc", log(zinc)~x+y, meuse, model=v.fit, set = set)
variogram(g)

if (require(rgdal)) {
  proj4string(meuse) = CRS("+init=epsg:28992")
  meuse.ll = spTransform(meuse, CRS("+proj=longlat"))
# variogram of unprojected data, using great-circle distances, returning km as units
  variogram(log(zinc) ~ 1, meuse.ll)
}
```

`variogramLine` *Semivariance Values For a Given Variogram Model*

Description

Generates a semivariance values given a variogram model

Usage

```
variogramLine(object, maxdist, n = 200, min = 1.0e-6 * maxdist,
        dir = c(1,0,0), covariance = FALSE, ..., debug.level = 0)
```

Arguments

`object`	variogram model for which we want semivariance function values
`maxdist`	maximum distance for which we want semivariance values
`n`	number of points
`min`	minimum distance; a value slightly larger than zero is usually used to avoid the discontinuity at distance zero if a nugget component is present
`dir`	direction vector: unit length vector pointing the direction in x (East-West), y (North-South) and z (Up-Down)
`covariance`	logical; if TRUE return covariance values, otherwise return semivariance values
`...`	ignored
`debug.level`	gstat internal debug level

Value

a data frame of dimension (n x 2), with columns distance and gamma

Note

this function is used to generate data for plotting a variogram model

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

See Also

plot.gstatVariogram

Examples

```
variogramLine(vgm(5, "Exp", 10, 5), 10, 10)
# anisotropic variogram, plotted in E-W direction:
variogramLine(vgm(1, "Sph", 10, anis=c(0,0.5)), 10, 10)
# anisotropic variogram, plotted in N-S direction:
variogramLine(vgm(1, "Sph", 10, anis=c(0,0.5)), 10, 10, dir=c(0,1,0))
```

---

vgm *Generate, or Add to Variogram Model*

Description

Generates a variogram model, or adds to an existing model. `print.variogramModel` prints the essence of a variogram model.

Usage

```
vgm(psill, model, range, nugget, add.to, anis, kappa = 0.5, ..., covtable)
## S3 method for class 'variogramModel':
print(x, ...)
as.vgm.variomodel(m)
```

Arguments

psill	(partial) sill of the variogram model component
model	model type, e.g. "Exp", "Sph", "Gau", "Mat". Calling vgm() without a model argument returns a data.frame with available models.
range	range of the variogram model component
kappa	smoothness parameter for the Matern class of variogram models
nugget	nugget component of the variogram (this basically adds a nugget compontent to the model)

add.to	a variogram model to which we want to add a component
anis	anisotropy parameters: see notes below
x	a variogram model to print
...	arguments that will be passed to print, e.g. digits (see examples)
covtable	if model is Tab, instead of model parameters a one-dimensional covariance table can be passed here. See covtable.R in tests directory, and example below.
m	object of class variomodel, see **geoR**

Value

an object of class variogramModel, which extends data.frame.

When called without a model argument, a data.frame with available models is returned, having two columns: short (abbreviated names, to be used as model argument: "Exp", "Sph" etc) and long (with some description).

as.vgm.variomodel tries to convert an object of class variomodel (geoR) to vgm.

Note

Geometric anisotropy can be modelled for each individual simple model by giving two or five anisotropy parameters, two for two-dimensional and five for three-dimensional data. In any case, the range defined is the range in the direction of the strongest correlation, or the major range. Anisotropy parameters define which direction this is (the main axis), and how much shorter the range is in (the) direction(s) perpendicular to this main axis.

In two dimensions, two parameters define an anisotropy ellipse, say `anis = c(45, 0.5)`. The first parameter, `30`, refers to the main axis direction: it is the angle for the principal direction of continuity (measured in degrees, clockwise from positive Y, North). The second parameter, `0.5`, is the anisotropy ratio, the ratio of the minor range to the major range (a value between 0 and 1). So, in our example, if the range in the major direction (North-East) is 100, the range in the minor direction (South-East) is 50.

In three dimensions, five values should be given in the form `anis = c(p,q,r,s,t)`. Now, p is the angle for the principal direction of continuity (measured in degrees, clockwise from Y, in direction of X), q is the dip angle for the principal direction of continuity (measured in positive degrees up from horizontal), r is the third rotation angle to rotate the two minor directions around the principal direction defined by p and q. A positive angle acts counter-clockwise while looking in the principal direction. Anisotropy ratios s and t are the ratios between the major range and each of the two minor ranges. The anisotropy code was taken from GSLIB. Note that in http://pangea.stanford.edu/ERE/research/scrf/software/gslib/bug/#ANGLE (end of page) it is reported that this code has a bug. Quoting from this site: "The third angle in all GSLIB programs operates in the opposite direction than specified in the GSLIB book. Explanation - The books says (pp27) the angle is measured clockwise when looking toward the origin (from the postive principal direction), but it should be counter-clockwise. This is a documentation error. Although rarely used, the correct specification of the third angle is critical if used."

(Note that `anis = c(p,s)` is equivalent to `anis = c(p,0,0,s,1)`.)

The implementation in gstat for 2D and 3D anisotropy was taken from the gslib (probably 1992) code. I have seen a paper where it is argued that the 3D anisotropy code implemented in gslib (and so in gstat) is in error, but I have not corrected anything afterwards.

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org/

Pebesma, E.J., 2004. Multivariable geostatistics in S: the gstat package. Computers & Geosciences, 30: 683-691.

Deutsch, C.V. and Journel, A.G., 1998. GSLIB: Geostatistical software library and user's guide, second edition, Oxford University Press.

See Also

show.vgms to view the available models, fit.variogram, variogramLine, variogram for the sample variogram.

Examples

```
vgm()
vgm(10, "Exp", 300)
x <- vgm(10, "Exp", 300)
vgm(10, "Nug", 0)
vgm(10, "Exp", 300, 4.5)
vgm(10, "Mat", 300, 4.5, kappa = 0.7)
vgm( 5, "Exp", 300, add.to = vgm(5, "Exp", 60, nugget = 2.5))
vgm(10, "Exp", 300, anis = c(30, 0.5))
vgm(10, "Exp", 300, anis = c(30, 10, 0, 0.5, 0.3))
# Matern variogram model:
vgm(1, "Mat", 1, kappa=.3)
x <- vgm(0.39527463, "Sph", 953.8942, nugget = 0.06105141)
x
print(x, digits = 3);
# to see all components, do
print.data.frame(x)
vv=vgm(model = "Tab",  covtable =
        variogramLine(vgm(1, "Sph", 1), 1, n=1e4, min = 0, covariance = TRUE))
```

---

vgm.panel.xyplot *panel functions for most of the variogram plots through lattice*

Description

Variogram plots contain symbols and lines; more control over them can be gained by writing your own panel functions, or extending the ones described here; see examples.

Usage

```
vgm.panel.xyplot(x, y, subscripts, type = "p", pch = plot.symbol$pch,
    col, col.line = plot.line$col, col.symbol = plot.symbol$col,
    lty = plot.line$lty, cex = plot.symbol$cex, ids, lwd = plot.line$lwd,
    model = model, direction = direction, labels, shift = shift, mode = mode, ...)
panel.pointPairs(x, y, type = "p", pch = plot.symbol$pch, col, col.line =
        plot.line$col, col.symbol = plot.symbol$col, lty = plot.line$lty,
        cex = plot.symbol$cex, lwd = plot.line$lwd, pairs = pairs,
        line.pch = line.pch, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	x coordinates of points in this panel
`y`	y coordinates of points in this panel
`subscripts`	subscripts of points in this panel
`type`	plot type: "l" for connected lines
`pch`	plotting symbol
`col`	symbol and line color (if set)
`col.line`	line color
`col.symbol`	symbol color
`lty`	line type for variogram model
`cex`	symbol size
`ids`	gstat model ids
`lwd`	line width
`model`	variogram model
`direction`	direction vector `c(dir.horizontal, dir.ver)`
`labels`	labels to plot next to points
`shift`	amount to shift the label right of the symbol
`mode`	to be set by calling function only
`line.pch`	symbol type to be used for point of selected point pairs, e.g. to highlight point pairs with distance close to zero
`pairs`	two-column matrix with pair indexes to be highlighted
`...`	parameters that get passed to lpoints

Value

ignored; the enclosing function returns a plot of class `trellis`

Author(s)

Edzer J. Pebesma

References

http://www.gstat.org/

See Also

plot.gstatVariogram, vgm

Examples

```
library(sp)
library(lattice)
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) <- c("x", "y")
mypanel = function(x,y,...) {
        vgm.panel.xyplot(x,y,...)
        panel.abline(h=var(log(meuse$zinc)), color = 'red')
}
plot(variogram(log(zinc)~1,meuse), panel = mypanel)
```

---

walker *Walker Lake sample data set*

Description

This is the Walker Lake sample data set (not the exhaustive data set!), used in Isaaks and Srivastava's Applied Geostatistics.

Usage

```
data(walker)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Id Identification Number

X Xlocation in meter

Y Ylocation in meter

V V variable, concentration in ppm

U U variable, concentration in ppm

T T variable, indicator variable

Note

This data set was obtained from http://www.ai-geostats.org/resources/data/walker.dat; The full (exhaustive) Walker Lake set is available from http://www.ai-geostats.org/resources/data/WalkerLake.zip

References

Applied Geostatistics by Edward H. Isaaks, R. Mohan Srivastava; Oxford University Press.

Examples

```
data(walker)
summary(walker)
```

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